

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVIII.—N° 973.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1805.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

TAKE NOTICE.

A CHEAP bargain may be had of that convenient and well situated SEAT FOR WATER WORKS, with one hundred and five acres of first rate LAND, at the junction of the Town Fork and South Elkhorn, with a Hemp Mill, Orchards, and other convenient improvements thereon; for which cash, or land near Lexington will be preferred in payment, otherwise land in a good neighbourhood will be taken in exchange. For further particulars, enquire of Alexander Parker of Lexington, or of the subscriber on the premises.

John Calboon.

Dec. 31, 1804.

tf

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firms of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co., John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—T OBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805,

tf

TO RENT.

THE ROOMS lately occupied as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, consisting of a front room 17 by 23 well calculated for a

STORE,

And a back room 17 feet square for a counting room. The stand for business is equal to any in Lexington—having been occupied for 10 years as the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, has rendered it a place of great resort; possession can be had immediately; for terms apply to the Printer hereof.

N. B. A good dry cellar may be had with the above rooms it required.

MARCH TERM, 1805.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fleming Circuit Court (A. Joseph Smith, administrator of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights and credits, that were of Robert Smith deceased, *complis.* vs.

Mary M'Kibbons, Hugh M'Kibbons, & Joseph M'Kibbons, executors of the last will and testament of Joseph M'Kibbons dec. and Jacob Burke, John Mulberry, and Isaac Terhune, executors of the last will and testament of William Burk dec. *deft.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Mary M'Kibbons, Hugh M'Kibbons, and Joseph M'Kibbons not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of the next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or the same will be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A Copy. Telle

Geo: W. Botts, D. C.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I shall attend Floyd's Court, on the third Monday in May next, to have Commissioners appointed to divide the lands left by John Haydon dec. to his daughters; therefore request their several Husbands & Guardians to attend, if they wish to see the business done, as it will be sure to go on.

William Haydon, Ex'or.

March 26th, 1805.

Writing Paper,

For Sale by the Ream.

THOMAS WALLACE,
Has Imported from Philadelphia, and now opened at his store, opposite the court house, A Large and Elegant Assortment of Well Chosen

Merchandise,

Consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Iron Moughery,
Cutlery &
Saddlery,
China,
Queen's & } Wares.
Gla's

All of which were bought unusually low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices, for CASH, HEMP, and Good Inspected CROP TOBACCO. For each of those articles of Produce, a part in Cash will be given.

Lexington, January 3, 1805.

Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber has just imported and now opened, in the house lately occupied by William Welt eq. in Lexington, A large and general assortment of

Merchandise,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
HARD WARE, GROCERIES,
QUEENS, GLASS, & CHINA
WARES, BAR IRON, C. STEEL,
PENN. CASTINGS, ANVILS,
VICES, MILL, CROSS CUT, &
WHIP SAWS, WINES, JAMALICA SPIRITS, FRENCH BRANDY &c. &c.

Which will be sold on the Cheap-est terms for CASH or Inspected Crop TOBACCO.

ELIJAH W. CRAIG.

Jan. 6, 1805.

tf

13 Mrs. Beck

HAVING learned that her terms are not perfectly understood, with much deference, submits the following as an addition to those in circulation; viz. That Young Ladies may be instructed in Reading, Spelling, Writing, & Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Geography, Music, Dancing, Drawing and Embroidery; Ornamental Card Boxes; Fancy-Baskets, and Needle-Work; including board, beds, bedding &c. the use of Piano Forte, Globes, Orrery, and Maps, for two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, or, Reading, Spelling, Writing and A. Arithmetic; Grammar Composition, and Geography; with board, beds, and Globes &c. one hundred and fifty dollars; walking, books, and all school materials, are not in the estimate. Single branches of Education are specified in the former proposals, to which the public are respectfully referred; or to herself in Lexington for further particulars.

Mrs. Beck has an assortment of very excellent scarce books for children of all ages; conceiving parents might wish to purchase for domestic tuition, may be supplied, on the usual terms of Booksellers, at her school, the late residence of Mrs. January.

Lexington, Feb. 11, 1805.
N. B. No Lady to enter for less than six months, on the above mentioned terms.

WATKINS'S INN.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, at the sign of the Green Tree, in that large and commodious brick house formerly occupied by Capt. Moses Hall, in Shelbyville. He is provided with a well chosen assortment of Liquors, and careful servants; and hopes from his attention to business, to be able to render satisfaction to those who may call upon him, and merit a liberal portion of publick patronage.

Isaac Watkins.
Shelbyville, March 25, 1805.

The Co-Partnership of
BANKS & OWINGS,
this day by mutual consent dissolved. Those indebted to that firm, will make payment to T. D. Owings or Samuel Downing; and all those having demands against said partnership, will apply for payment to Owings & Downing.

Lexington, March 26, 1805.
Cubbt. Banks,
Tess. Deyo Owings.

BLUE, RED, GREEN, YELLOW & BROWN DYING.

I WILL color cotton and linen with a hot dye, which I will warrant to stand, or return the money, or as reasonable terms as any dyer in Lexington. I will dye wool a deep blue at 1s. 6d. per pound.

89 HUGH CRAWFORD,
At the sign of Dr. Franklin
in the old court-house,
corner of Main & Croft-streets,
Lexington.

September 13th, 1803.

N. B. If you want to have your cotton coloured free from spots, tie your cuts loose.

H. C.

HOG'S BRISTLES WANTED.

23 Three shilling and three pence per pound will be given in cash, for good, clean, well combed HOG'S BRISTLES, by the subscriber, at his shop at the corner of Main Croft street and Short street, Lexington; where he continues to carry on

BRUSH MAKING

in all its various branches. Any person may be supplied with all kinds of BRUSHES, either wholesale or retail, at a much lower price than any heretofore ever sold in Kentucky, and of a better quality than any brought from Philadelphia. He hopes it will be the study of every good citizen to encourage this manufacture. He still continues carrying on WINDSOR CHAIR & WHEEL making as usual.

ROBERT HOLMES.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1804.

A valuable tract of LAND for sale for Cash.

CONSISTING of 600 acres in the state of Ohio, situated on the Miami River; the land is of the first quality, well timbered, a large bottom, on a sweet water course called Wolf creek, that makes through the whole of it; the land is directly opposite the town of Dayton; the most remote corner not more than a mile and a half from the town; it will be laid off in tracts of 200 acres to suit the purchasers. For terms apply to Doct. James Welsh, of the town of Dayton, who is legally authorized to dispose of the said land—the title is indisputable.

TO RENT.

The Store Room and front Cellar, opposite Mr. Bradford's.

VALUABLE FARMS, AND FARMING LAND FOR SALE.

ABOUT three thousand acres, contiguous to Springfield, (in the forks of Mad River,) the County town of Champaign. This land is intersected with wood and prairie—every part of it well watered with never failing springs; the prairies are rich and dry; the upland affords excellent timber. No part of the Miami purchase is better calculated for the purposes of farming and grazing—or is more healthy. Through the tract runs the eastern branch of Mad River; and a smaller stream called Beaver-creek that empties into it, both affording excellent seats for mills, &c. There are several farms on the land well fenced; with cabins and other improvements—a variety and deficiency.

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(By Authority.)

AN ACT

For the more effectual preservation of peace in the ports and harbors of the United States and in the waters under their jurisdiction.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any treason, felony, misprision of treason, or of felony, misdemeanor, breach of the peace, or of the revenue laws of the United States, shall hereafter be committed within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the case shall be cognizable by, or under their authority, the person committing the same, shall be on board of any foreign armed vessel, in any port or harbor of the United States, or in the waters within their jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of any judge or justice of any court of the United States, upon satisfactory proof thereof to him made, to issue his warrant specifying the nature of the offence, and directed to a marshal, commanding him to take the body of the offender, and bring him before the said judge or justice, to be dealt with according to law. And if the said marshal shall deem the ordinary posse comitatus insufficient to ensure the execution of the said warrant, he shall apply to the said judge or justice, who shall immediately issue his orders, directed to any officer having command of militia, or any officer having command of regular troops, or of armed vessels of the United States, shall refuse to obey the requisition authorized by this act, he shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And in order to prevent insults to the authority of the laws, whereby the peace of the United States with foreign nations may be endangered, Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States either to permit or interdict at pleasure, the entrance of the harbors and waters under the jurisdiction of the United States to all armed vessels belonging to any foreign nation, and by force to repel and move them from the same; except when they may be forced in by distress, by the dangers of the sea, by being pursued by an enemy, or when charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong; in which cases, as well as in all others when they shall be permitted to enter, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or cause of his entering the harbor or waters, shall take such position therein, as shall be assigned him by such collector, and shall conform himself, his vessel and crew, to such regulations respecting health, repairs, supplies, stay, intercourse and departure, as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States, and not conforming thereto, shall be required to depart from the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That whenever any armed vessel of a foreign nation, entering the harbors or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States and required to depart therefrom, shall fail to do, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall be empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he shall deem necessary to compel the said armed vessel to depart; or if he shall think it proper, it shall be lawful for him to forbid by proclamation, all intercourse with such vessel and with every armed vessel of the same nation, and the officers and crew thereof; to prohibit all supplies and aid from being furnished them, and also to instruct the collector of the district, where such armed vessel shall be, and of any and of every other district of the United States, to refuse permission to any vessel belonging to the same nation, or to its citizens or subjects, to make entry or unlade, so long as the said armed vessel shall remain in the harbors or waters of the United States, in defiance of the public authority. And if after the publication of said proclamation, and due notice thereof, any person shall afford any aid to such armed vessel, or to any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, either in repairing the said vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating the said armed vessel, or any other, contrary to the prohibition contained in the said proclamation, unless it be for the purpose of carrying the armed vessel required to depart, as aforesaid, beyond the limits, and jurisdiction of the United States, the person or persons so offending shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and shall also be liable to be bound to their good behavior.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever any officer of an armed vessel commissioned by any foreign power, shall on the high seas commit a trespass or fort, or any violation on board any vessel of the United States, or any unlawful interruption or vexation of trading vessels actually coming to or going from the United States, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on satisfactory proof of the facts, by proclamation to interdict the entrance of the said officer, and of any armed vessel by him commanded within the limits of the United States, and if so, to enter on board of the said foreign armed vessel, there to search for and arrest the said offender, and all those who are with him, giving him aid and countenance in preventing and resisting and punished by fine and imprisonment,

the execution of the said process; and the officer charged with execution of the said process, shall convey the said offender and deliver him over to the civil authority of the state, to be dealt with according to law; and all those arrested for being concerned in resisting the execution of the process shall be delivered over to the civil authority of the United States, and shall be punished in the same manner as if they had been concerned in knowingly and wilfully obstructing resisting, or opposing any officer of the United States in serving or attempting to serve any warrant or other legal or judicial writ issued under the authority of the United States. But if any of those concerned in making the arrest be killed in a place within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, those engaged in resisting the civil authority shall be punished as in cases of felonious homicide, and if the person charged with the offence, or any of those concerned with him in resisting, be killed, in a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it shall be justified.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to give, as soon as may be after the passage of this act, to the collectors of their respective districts, and to such other persons as he may think proper, the necessary instructions for carrying this act into effect, particularly marking out the line of conduct to be observed by the marshal, and the several collectors in performing the duties enjoined by this act.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall be sued for any thing done in pursuance of, or in obedience to this act he may plead the general issue, and give this act in evidence, any law, custom or usage, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force, for the term of two years, and from thence, to the end of the next Session of Congress, and no longer.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOS. ANDERSON,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1805—Approved,

J. H. JEFFERSON.

From the WESTERN AMERICAN.

An Address to the people of Kentucky.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

IN a former address, which I submitted to your view, I took a short survey of the origin, progress, and tendency of the Lexington Bank. The ordinary limits of a news paper publication, together with my want of leisure, prevented me from saying as much as I wished upon the subject. The evils I then enumerated, are but a small part of those inseparable from this institution.

That Bank notes are more liable to be counterfeited than gold or silver, is a fact within the observation of every man, however illiterate. Already many of our citizens have been imposed upon in this way; and does any honest man feel any inclination to see the means of fraud multiplied? The most upright man may not only suffer a pecuniary loss, by having received a counterfeit note, but misfortunes more serious and alarming await him: he may without a knowledge of the baseness of the paper, which he has in his possession, transfer it to his neighbor; his character, however fair, is blasted at once; he falls a victim, not to the justice of law, but to the frauds which result from this mysterious institution, respecting the genuineness of whose paper, few of us can judge. A dungeon with all its attendant horrors, will probably become the habitation of honesty, and although an acquittal may ultimately take place, at vast expense, a shade will for ever hang over the character of the man, who has been judicially accused.

That the Bank banishes specie from the State, is a point which I think was sufficiently proved in my former address; and that it will prevent money from coming into the State, is easily demonstrated.

Will not this Company have quantities of their paper deposited at Natchez and Orleans, for the purpose of exchanging them with our traders for gold and silver? To the trader this will be a temptation; two per cent. will be given to the agent of the Company, by the trader for this exchange. The money will immediately be sent on to Philadelphia, for the benefit of some Lexington stockholding merchant, who will supply us plentifully with goods, for the purpose of procuring money to make payment to the Bank. By this kind of traffic, the principal channel through which money has been hitherto conveyed to this country, is entirely obstructed, under the specious name and appearance of commercial arrangements.

That gold and silver are taken out of circulation in proportion to the paper which circulates in any country, is a point on which all writers, I believe, who have treated upon this subject, agree; and the principal advantage which can be derived from paper of this kind, is the em-

ployment of the gold and silver, rendered against such Company, to which is thus forced out of circulation, in foreign profitable commerce. Is Kentucky in a situation to employ her gold and silver in other countries to advantage? Are not our importations of foreign commodities already too great? Are not our exports except in money, too small? Is it then good policy to encourage an institution, which has a direct tendency to send abroad our specie, when there exists no avenue, through which it can return to the State?

So long as the balance of trade is against any country, a scarcity of money will be experienced, and a country thus situated, ought never by the substitution of paper, banish the gold and silver. Almost the whole amount of our trade is a clear balance against us; it is then surely impolitic to countenance an institution, which will increase the exportation of money, and the importation of merchandize. We should rather as was observed upon a former occasion, check this kind of trade, and unite our efforts in promoting the exportation of our surplus produce, by which means we can be furnished with those imported articles which may be necessary.

The friends to the Bank urge, that it ought to be continued for the purpose of preventing a branch of the United States' Bank from being extended to this country. This argument shews, how far the minds of some men are influenced by the love of money; for the hypochondriac reasons as justly, when he determines to cut his own throat to avoid the common calamities of life.

The charter of the United States' Bank expires in 1811; and who can seriously believe, that those who have the management of that Bank will act so unwisely, as to establish a branch in this State, until it shall be ascertained, whether their charter will be renewed? Whether a renewal of that charter will take place, or not, will depend much on the state of our politics at the time; the reasons which originally gave birth to that institution, do not now exist; and if honest, plain, and genuine republicanism prevails, there can remain no doubt, but the Banking system will retire before it with as much precipitation, as the President and Directors of the Lexington Company would have retreated with their beloved treasure from the Supervisor's office, if Maj. Morrison had only declared his readiness to receive their money at the time they made their fame-catching tender.

If a Bank must exist in Kentucky, would it not be to our interest, to prefer a branch Bank? the notes would then pass in any part of the United States; for the principal Bank is ultimately bound for all debts contracted by its branches, and the government itself is pledged for their discharge. Hence it appears, that many of those evils which will arise from the Lexington Bank, upon the grounds of Bankruptcy and dishonesty, can by no means flow from a branch Bank of the United States.

Owing to the high credit, which the notes issued from a branch Bank, would possess in every part of the Union, our merchants would prefer them to gold and silver: & the operations of this kind of a Bank would be the very reverse of those of the Lexington Bank. A branch Bank would send its paper out of the State, and the money would remain in circulation. The Lexington Bank sends the specie out of the country, and leaves its paper among us.

For the Lexington Bank paper, there is no kind of security. Those who are interested in the Bank know it. Else why did they at the last session cry out "that the Bank was about to be ruined by indirect means" when the following amendment was proposed? Read it, fellow citizens, with coolness and deliberation—be not misled by any thing that either the friends or enemies to the Bank may say—reason and decide for yourselves.

Be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful, for the said Company to vend or put into circulation any note in future, unless the said note shall bear date on the day on which it is issued from the Bank; nor shall any note now in circulation after it may have been returned to the Bank, be again put into circulation by said Company.

Be it further enacted, That for all notes hereafter issued, the stockholders shall be answerable in their individual capacities, and their private property subjected to the payment thereof, and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the court in which there shall be any judgment

against such Company, to endorse on the execution the date of the note on which judgment was founded, and in case said note be dated after the passage of this act, and the amount cannot be collected from the said corporation, such execution shall be levied on the property of the stock-holders, or any of them; and to enable the sheriff or other officer to ascertain who are stock-holders, it shall be the duty of the President and Directors once in every three months to lodge with the clerk of the Fayette circuit court a true list of the names of all the stock-holders, together with the number of their shares; which list the said clerk shall submit to the inspection of any person demanding the same.

Be it enacted, That the notes which the said Company shall at any time issue, shall not exceed the debts due to them, the money in their vaults, the property real, personal, or mixed, they may own, and their capital stock: provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to risques on insurances, which the said Company may have undertaken, and which shall be undetermined.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the principal clerk of the Bank once in every three months, to transmit to the secretary of State, on oath, a true account of the notes issued from said Bank, then in circulation, together with the amount of money in the coffers of said Bank, which really, and bona fide belongs to said Company.

Be it further enacted, That each President, Director and Clerk of said Company, before they proceed to act as such, shall before some justice of the peace for Fayette County, take the following oath, to wit:—I do solemnly swear, (or affirm as the case may be,) that I will faithfully and punctually abide by and perform all the duties and requisitions enjoined on me, by the act entitled an act to amend and repeal in part the act incorporating the Kentucky Insurance Company.—A certificate of which oath shall be immediately filed by said justice with the clerk of Fayette circuit court.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the present President, Directors and clerks of the said Company, within one month from the passage of this act, to take the oath aforesaid, and a certificate of such oath shall be immediately filed as aforesaid.

Be it further enacted, That if any stock-holder shall be compelled under this act to pay a greater part of the Company's debts than he ought to pay, in proportion to the number of shares which he may hold in said Bank, he shall have his remedy for the overplus so paid, against the rest of the stock-holders, in proportion to their respective number of shares.

Be it further enacted, That any President, Director, or Clerk, who shall fail to comply with any of the requisitions enjoined on him by this act, or shall violate any of the duties hereby imposed, shall for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, in any court in this Commonwealth, possessing competent jurisdiction, one half to the informer, and the other half to the Commonwealth.

If the Bank be an institution which can be profitable to the stock-holders when conducted upon open and fair principles, what good reason can be given why a rejection of the above amendment should have taken place? The true reasons are obvious: it is an institution which flourishes best when surrounded with darkness and mystery: public inspection would prevent its injurious operations; and the subjecting the private property of the stock-holders, would at once put a stop to those schemes, which are so profitable to themselves alone.

It has been said, that the Bank furnishes an easy and commodious mean of borrowing money. Surely this is, and ought to be considered as the weakest of all arguments, because it has less truth to support it. Let us reflect a moment on the manner in which money or paper can be borrowed of this Company. The person wishing to borrow, must deposit his note with an endorser, who is a man of established credit with the Bank, and an unanimous vote, (I am told,) must be given in his favour by the Directors, or his application will be rejected; immaterial how pressing the demand may be, if he be at enmity with a single Director, he cannot be supplied; if he happens to differ from them in their political schemes, or if the favourites

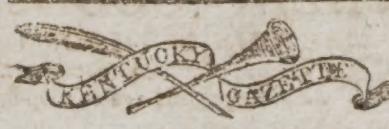
of the Bank will to use the money then in its coffers, for the purposes of speculation, his hopes will be disappointed. In all public institutions, the convenience and accommodation of the great mass of citizens should be attended to. Let the people of this country test this Bank, by answering the following question: Can one twentieth part of the citizens in this Commonwealth procure an endorser in Lexington, or any other part of the State, whose credit stands so high with the Bank, that money can be obtained for their use? The answer must be in the negative. For whose benefit then is this establishment? Those who have money and property in abundance, can borrow money to speculate with, but those who are in either indigent or moderate circumstances, cannot borrow. To a large majority, the Bank is on this score an inconvenience: the money which could have been borrowed from their neighbours, has been drawn to the vaults of this institution, and from it no relief will be furnished.

At present, it is not my intention to treat of the effects which Banks have produced in other countries. I shall therefore, confine my remaining observations to the constitutionality of a repeal of that part of the law, which authorizes the establishment of a Bank. Can it be unconstitutional to repeal an unconstitutional law? or to nullify an act passed by fraud and imposition? Is it forbidden by our constitution to repeal laws which are injurious to the community, when neither the property nor money of individuals is taken from them by the repeal? The repeal does not impair any contract between the Company and the Commonwealth. There can be no contract without a consideration—the Company gave no consideration for the privilege of Banking, therefore no contract exists between this Company and the Commonwealth. If the repeal takes place, the Commonwealth does not deprive any stockholder of his money; he receives it back without diminution, with an interest of 16 or 18 per cent per annum, or suffers it to remain there, and derives all the profits which the Company can make by insurances. Here permit me to state correctly what I understand, and what the journals prove to have been the object of those, who at the last session opposed the Bank—They never attempted to repeal that part of the law which relates to the insurance of vessels—They never attempted to prevent this Company from lending their money, agreeably to the act of incorporation; but they did endeavour, and I hope they will again endeavour to put a stop to their issuing paper, for the payment of which there is no kind of security.

The constitution, it is said, by directing the Legislature not to pass ex post facto laws, prohibits the repeal. This is a technical expression, and the law has long since affixed to it its appropriate and true meaning: it has a reference to criminal cases only; it was first introduced into the charters of Great Britain, for the purpose of preventing men from being declared and found guilty of offence for doing acts, which were not forbidden by law when committed. A contrary construction would lead to the most serious consequences. It would enumber Legislation, and disarrange it of all power. In nineteen cases out of twenty, the subject of Legislation must exist previous to the Legislature's acting on it. You could never remove a seat of justice in a country, because a law had fixed it at its present place—you could never even alter a public road, it having at first been established by law—in fact, you could never amend your laws—the mandatory act would be ex post facto, if this extraordinary construction should prevail.

It is contended, that the public faith has been pledged in favour of the continuance of this privilege for the term mentioned in the law. Can the public faith be pledged to support an institution which was obtained from the representatives of the people without their knowledge or consent? As well might the most dishonest swindler after defrauding you out of your estate, preach up faith and honesty, and thereby prevent your recovering your property. In the last case you have been imposed on, and are in danger of losing your estate; in the first you have equally been imposed on, and are gradually losing your property and liberty.

Sundry Advertisements omitted for want of room, shall be attended to next week.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MAY 7, 1805.

Married, on Thursday evening, the 18th ult. at the Bourbon Furnace, by the Rev. Mr. Cochran, GEORGE VELLOU Esq. of Baltimore, to the amiable and accomplished Miss BETHELIA BURKE, late of New-York.

Letters have been received in this town from Massac, stating that three Orleans boats had been lost in one storm near that place—only one of which belonging to Mr. Hart of Lexington, had been ensured. Seven boats are said to have been in company.

By a Gentleman from the Missouri, intelligence hath been received, that war-belts have been sent probably from the Sac nation of Indians, to the Southern and Northern Tribes on this side of the Mississippi, and to various Tribes on the Western side of that river. The object of this mission is, to engage those nations in a common cause against the Osages, who are represented as the enemies of all the other nations of Indians. It is likewise their intention to cut the whale of the Osages off, being deemed extremely perfidious and vindictive to the other Tribes, and from their force capable of robbing and destroying those who are compelled to resort their neighbourhood in pursuit of game. The Gentleman who brings this intelligence, says, it is expected that the Osages in case of attack, will apply for assistance to the Government of Upper Louisiana; by which means it is there feared, that the United States will be induced to take up arms in their defence.

Pratrick M'Manes, who was apprehended in this town on Saturday night last, on a charge of horse stealing, was yesterday examined before Thomas Wallace esq. and committed to jail. About 770 dollars of counterfeit Bank Notes, we understand were found in his possession.

Mc. Cusick, who was examined last week by the called Court, for stealing a Saddle from Mr. Bradley's stable, and discharged for want of evidence, was again apprehended in Paris, on Wednesday last, on a charge of horse stealing, and is lodged in Harrison jail.

PHILADELPHIA 17th, April. It was yesterday currently reported, that an Embargo had been laid in the ports of England.—Altho we cannot trace this report, the delay of our spring vessels, induces us to reprove considerable reliance on its truth.—There are at present fully, due at the ports of Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, upwards of 50 vessels from the port of England.

April 18.
Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated February 3.

"We have accounts from Liverpool as late as the 10th Feb. at which time Sea Island Cotton continued to advance; Upland supported if 8 to 2; and Yellow Sea Island had a ready sale at 2/6 to 3 shillings."

Arrived yesterday, brig Eliza, Ells, from Malaga, whence he sailed the 3d of March.—One of the French frigates that assisted in capturing part of the convoy from Malaga, arrived there the latter end of Feb. and brought in a number of British prisoners, who were soon after sent in a cartel to Gibraltar.

Capt. Ells informs, that the French fleet had sailed from Toulon, and it was reported that they had passed the Streights, and were joined by a number of Spanish ships. While at Malaga, he frequently heard of the assembling of Spanish troops in the vicinity of Gibraltar; but he heard of no attack, or of their having commenced the siege. Capt. Ells passed Gibraltar in the night, so that he could not see whether there was a fleet there or not; but all was quiet as far as he could observe.

The English fleet, that had for some time blockaded Cadiz, it was reported, had withdrawn.

The sch'r Betsey Fulcher, Doli, has arrived at Sandy-Hook in

30 days from Madeira. Mr. James Tucker, seaman, came up from her last evening in a pilot boat informs, that on the 10th of March, a British squadron of seven sail of the line, including a three decker, sailed from Madeira. He adds, that on the 12th, the day after he left Madeira, he passed the above squadron; and that, from the course they were steering, he supposed they were bound to the West-Indies. The above squadron had been off Madeira some time, and the officers frequently on shore.

Capt. Paddock, from the city of St. Domingo, and Porto-Rico, informs us, that the Haytian army appeared off St. Carlo the 5th March, and on the same morning shot a French General who was walking on the ramparts. On the 8th they crossed the river, and pitched their tents. On the 11th the French General Debarque, at the head of 400 troops, made a sortie from Fort Carlos, and routed the besiegers, (who lost their commander, and one hundred troops,) after a smart skirmish of four hours, with the loss of only three men killed, and five wounded, including General Debarque slightly.—On the succeeding day, General Ferrand ordered all the shipping to leave the port, on account of the injury they would sustain from the firing of the negroes; and compelled them to take on board all the women and children in the place, and convey them to Porto-Rico. Captain Paddock received sixty of these unfortunate persons on board his vessel. The garrison at St. Domingo consisted of about 4000 troops, well supplied with arms, ammunition, and provisions; and the commander in chief apprehended no danger from the threatened attack.

By the brig Mountaineer, Captain Rogers, arrived here yesterday, we have received a St. Croix paper of the 21st of March, containing the following account of the operations of the French squadron, recently arrived in the West-Indies from France.

BASSATERRE, March 15.
Invasion of St. Christopher's. On the morning of the 5th March, the French fleet arrived off Bassaterre, and having anchored abreast of the town, with the transports, about 12 o'clock; shot was fired at Fort Smith, when the flag immediately struck.

The two small forts to windward and leeward of the harbour, being unable to make any essential resistance, the militia having gone in the morning to reinforce the garrison of Brimstone Hill, and no protection for the town of Bassaterre, either in troops, or British men of war, any resistance was deemed ineffectual, to so formidable a force.

As no flag of truce appeared from the enemy, but preparations were observed for landing troops, a committee of six Gentlemen previously appointed, went off with a flag of truce, and were received on board Le Lynx; where General Barbot, chief of the Etat-Major, demanded to hear our proposals. The terms of capitulation proposed, were:

1st. That they shall retain their laws, as far as the same relate to their persons and properties during the war.

2d. That their persons and properties shall be safe, and taken under the protection of the French Government.

3d. All forts, batteries, arms and ammunition, within the power of the inhabitants above described, shall be delivered up to the French Government.

The committee were then sent on board the Majesteux, where they were received by the Admiral and General Grange with politeness. On repeating to them the terms, they were informed by the General, that the following only would be agreed to—viz:

The surrender of all the merchant shipping in the road.

The occupation by the troops of the two small forts of Smith and Bluff-Point; and

A contribution of a million of livres tournois, to be carried on board the Majesteux by 9 o'clock the next morning.

On the return of the committee on shore, accompanied by Mr. Ducrocq, the French commissary, Gen. Barbot marched the troops to Taylor's estate, where he fixed his head-quarters; he then sent for the Treasurer and Collector, and ordered Mr. Coffin to produce 5000. sterling by eight o'clock the next morning—and told the committee, that if the sum was not raised by that time, it should be doubled, until the next day; others, were at Toulon; that the

French fleet had put to sea with 3000 troops in a gale, but had returned dismasted, except a 74 and a frigate, which had not been heard of; and that Gen. Moreau had taken the command of the Spanish army, and pledged himself to his Catholic Majesty, to take Gibraltar. The general and suit were reconnoitering the neutral ground between Gibraltar and St. Roche.

LEXINGTON LIBRARY.

THE Share holders in the Lexington Library, will please to take notice that on Saturday the first day of June next, one half year's contribution becomes due, at which time I shall attend at the Library, for the purpose of receiving the money due on that day, and settle all old accounts. Those who are in arrears may expect that suits will be brought immediately after that time without discrimination, against those who fail to make payment.

Benj. Stout. T. L. I.
May 3, 1805.

Elegant Fashionable & Fancy GOODS.

Just received from Philadelphia and now opening by

LEWIS SANDERS,

Lexington,

A very extensive Assortment of

Merchandise,

Carefully selected from the best houses in the city, and purchased on such terms as will enable him to sell at very reduced prices for CASH.

Besides the articles generally imported, he has for sale,

Wide white and black Lace.

Rich veils, white and black.

Elegant willow Ostrich Feathers.

Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,

Gold and Silver Trimmings of every description.

Ingrain Carpetting, fashionable colors. One piece stair Carpetting.

Hearth Rugs.

India matting for summer Carpets.

Very large and elegantly ornamented gilt column framed Looking Glasses.

Superbly elegant cut glass Lamps, with festoons and drops ornamental for chimney pieces.

Large and Elegant Andirons and Shovel and Tong [burnish'd.]

Superfine large and well fashioned English straw Bonnets.

Most fashionable colours and newest patterns Chintzes.

Netted silk shawls.

Elegant triangular Damask.

6, 7 & 8 quarter Damask silk Shawls.

Laced Cambric.

Madras elegant ja-pan do. Pique do.

Superfine India Book Cloth.

French and Italian Gisks, fashionable clo-

lers.

Silk velvet & silk plush of all colours.

for the purchaser.

WILLIAM ROSS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, late comers and the publick, that he has brought from Philadelphia,

Fresh and Fashionable SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

At his shop, next door to Mr. Keiser, and nearly opposite the market house; which he will sell cheap for Cash only. (Viz.)

Men's fine & coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine & coarse ditto,

Ladies' leather, with wooden heels

and spring heels,

stuff, with spring heels,

Morocco, of all colours,

with spring heels,

kid & Morocco, spangled, of

all colours,

kid, Morocco & leather Slip-

pers,

Children's Morocco & leather Je-

fers, &c. &c.

With a quantity of

Morocco & kid skins of all colours,

Wax calf skins,

Seal skins,

Wax calf skin boot legs,

Three quarter ditto,

Swarow ditto,

Cordovan ditto,

And English ben foals,

Which he intends to sell at reduced prices,

If the work rips, he will sew it again gratis.

ON Wednesday evening RANNIE'S EXHIBITION, will take place at the Travellers' Hall, Lexington. The proceeds of the above-mentioned night shall be for the benefit of the poor, or any other purpose the trustees of the town may think proper to appropriate it to.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

We learn from Mr. Smith, funer-

cargo of the ship John Jones, from

Marseilles, that they were bearded

in the gulf of Lyons, by several

of Lord Nelson's Squadron. The

lieutenant of one of the frigates in

was not raised by that time, it should

be formed, that the admiral's ship, with

then be doubted, until the next day; others, were at Toulon; that the



"To rest aloft on Fancy's wing."

THE CONTRAST—OR WAR AND PEACE.

WHEN the sweet-smiling Moon rolls her orb thro' the sky,
And the white clouds are flying afar,
I rove
Through the grove,
While no danger is nigh,
And with pensiveness utter a heart-broken sigh,
As I think on the horrors of War.

O'er the earth, hostile armies, in battle, around
Spread destruction and carnage afar;
While blood,
Like a flood,
Flows with crimson on the ground;
And the groans of the dying, unnumber'd are
found;
Oh! the merciless horrors of War!

Heav'n hasten the time when the battle shall
cease,
And dread terror be banish'd afar;
When love
Like the dove
With the emblem of Peace,
Shall return to the Ark, and that wretchedness
cease,
Which embitters the horrors of War.

Then the vulture, Despair, from Misery fly,
And no ill omen'd grief bearing star
Shall keep
Gentle sleep
From the fatherless eye,
Nor disturb the repose of the brave, with a sigh
For the wide wasting horrors of War.

ALCANDER.

"Trifles light air."

A gentleman who lately dined with some of his friends, being willing to rally two that sat next him, exclaimed—"Well! how pretty I am fixed between two taylors!" "I perceive it," replied a wag who sat opposite—"but they ought not to be ridiculed; for they appear to be young in business, and so very poor—that they keep but one goose between them."

JOHN DOWNING;
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick in general, that he continues to keep a house of ENTERTAINMENT,

in that commodious frame house, on Main Street, opposite the Court house, at the sign of THE BUFFALOE;

where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers, and others who may please to call on him, in the best manner. He is well provided with a variety of the best liquors; his Bedding and other accommodations will be furnished equal to any in the Western Country. His Stable is well supplied with Hay, Oats, and Corn, and his Ostler particularly attentive, and careful. Those who are so obliging as to call on him, may rest assured that they shall receive the greatest attention, and every exertion will be made to make their situation agreeable. Private parties may be accommodated with a room undisturbed by the bustle of a tavern.

Lexington, April 29.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
Montgomery Circuit Court.
April Term, 1805.
Christopher Irvin Complainant,
AGAINST

Ralph Morgan, & Thomas Swearingen, heir and ex'or. of Thomas Swearingen, dec.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Thomas Swearingen, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, On the motion of the complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered, that he do appear here on the third day of our next July Term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized paper of Kentucky; according to law. A Copy Teste,

Midgap Harrison, C. M. G. C.

January 2d, 1805.

TAKEN up by Richard Haynie, in Clarke County, on 5 toner,
A Dark Bay Mare,

About fourteen hands high, with a small star in her forehead, no brands perceptible—appraised to five pounds ten shillings, and allowed to be eighteen years old. Appraised and polled before me

Samuel McKee Esquire.

F. D. J. Calais,

TOBACCO Manufacturer, in the house adjoining the Jail, wants to purchase immediately, some

TOBACCO, of the first quality.

Lexington, 21d. April, 1805.

Geo. M. Bibb,

WILL continue to exercise his profession of counsel and attorney at law, in those circuit courts in which he has heretofore practised, and in the court of appeals, and court of the United States, for the Kentucky district.

He offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT

which he now occupies.—

if Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

Eagle Tavern.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the publick, that he has lately opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, in that large, commodious building, on Main Street, lately occupied by the Bank, and nearly opposite the Court house, in the town of Lexington, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers, and others who may be so obliging as to call on him, in the best manner. He is constantly supplied with the most genuine liquors of different kinds; his bedding is extensive, and attended to with care and from the size of his stable, he is in hopes to render it as commodious as any in the state; and as he will always keep on hand a large quantity of hay, oats, and corn, together with a good officer, he flatters himself, that he will be enabled to accommodate his visitors in every manner that may suit their convenience.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.
Lexington, April 20, 1805.

A CHEAP BARGAIN, the May be had in following property:—

THE HOUSE & LOT

Where I now live, with a commodious log dwelling house, 24 and 16 feet, two stories, with a good kitchen, meat house, stable and a cabinet shop of 24 and 16, one story; also six thousand good bricks, and door and window frames for the same, and one half lot adjoining the publick square—and one other lot, one lot from the square... one or both the lots stands for publick business, of any in the place, if they were improved—the situation fine, and fronting the court house door. Also

THREE OUT-LOTS,

containing four acres each; one in graft.

For the above valuable property, I will take a part in Negroes and Horses, but will want them paid down, and a credit will be given for the remainder that will induce any person to purchase. For further information, apply to the subscriber in the town of Flemingsburgh, where the property is to be seen.

Wm. Robinson.

April 15, 1805.

5w

NOTICE.

BEFORE General Simon Kenton left the state of Ohio for the Louisiana country, he vested a power in the subscriber, to dispose of the whole of his property in Kentucky, for the payment of his debts, and discharge of his creditors. This is therefore to request all those who have any demands against the said Kenton, to come forward as quick as possible, with their demands, that measures may be taken for their adjustment and discharge, in proportion to their several demands, and the funds out of which satisfaction can be made.

John Kenton.

Mason county, K. 9th April, 1805.

6w

Fayette County set.

THE Legislature of Kentucky having by an act passed at the last session, continued the power of the Commissioners to receive depositions to perpetuate testimony, respecting the destruction of the Clerk's Office of said County by fire.

Notice is hereby given, that the said Commissioners will meet at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday in every month hereafter, until the period of their appointed session expires, at the hour of 11 o'clock, for the said purpose.

Teste,

D. Todd. D. Clerk.

March 11th, 1805.

7w

MADNESS.

AN effectual remedy on the human body, for that dreadful malady the bite of mad animals—it being the remedy that Dr. Stoy of Lebanon, of Pennsylvania, has effected so many cures with—A number of persons have been cured by Dr. Stoy and myself, that had violent symptoms of the hydrophobia, from one til two days raging. The cure can be effected as long as the constituent part of the blood is not separated; which will happen sooner or later, according to the state of body, or the effect of the bite. I would advise every person to make application as soon as the person has received the infection. No trust can be expected for the above.

Michael Schaa.

Lexington, March 18th, 1805.

N. B. The various Printers in the Western States are requested to give the above a place a few times in their respective papers.

Dr. Schaa wishes to instruct a Pupil or two, to practice Medicine and Surgery.

All persons indebted to M. Schaa for medical services, are requested to settle and discharge their respective balances, as no longer indulgence can be given. It is to be hoped that no compulsive measures will be necessary.

Michael Schaa.

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He offers for sale the HOUSE & LOT

which he now occupies.—

if Lexington, Nov. 24, 1804.

STONE HOUSE NEAR THE MARKET.

GEORGE ANDERSON,

INFORMS his friends and the publick, that he has just returned from Philadelphia, where he selected, An Elegant and very extensive Assortment of

9 Merchandise,

which he is now opening consisting of Groceries, Dry Goods, China and Earthen Ware, Cabinet-makers and Carpenters' Tools

Of all descriptions, and a larger and more

general assortment of HARD WARE,

than has ever been brought to this place.

A great proportion of his goods hav-

ing been purchased for Cash at Vendue.

He is enabled and determined to dispose

of them on as low terms (for Cash) as

any other store in this town, or in the

state.

VIZ.—

Elegant Ostrich Feathers for Ladie's head dresses, Superb Silver Orna-

ment Ribbons, with an assortment of other

trimmings.

Also, Lutestrings, Senn-

shaws, Persian, Pee-

lings and Satins.

Elegant 6 4 Cam-

bric and Jacquot Mus-

ins, plain and figured.

Printed Calicoes,

Chintzes, Moreens,

Durants, Bom-

bares, &c.

Silk and other

shaws.

Ladies' extra long

gloves & Fans of

every size.

6 4 & 7 5 Superfine

and other Cloths.

Cashmere,

Double mill'd Drab,

Coatings, twilled,

napped and plain.

Irish Linens and

Muslin Shirtings.

Patent Royal Cord.

Velvets, Thickets,

Corduroys & Constitu-

tions Cords.

Silk Velvets for

Collars.

Toilenets & Mar-

uffles quilting.

Striped Duffield and

Rose Blankets, Flan-

nels, Baize & Checks

A good assortment

of Damask & Diaper

Table Linen.

Cotton and Wool

Cards.

Knives & Forks,

Tea Kettles, Delf

Also,

Barks, Glauber

Salts, and other Me-

dicines.

HEMP & TOBACCO,

Delivered at any of the ware houses on the

Kentucky river, will be received in payment

for the above goods.

JOHN McMillen.

Dec. 1, 1804.

12m

FULLING MILL.

THE Subscriber takes this method

of informing the publick, that he has

lately built a Fulling Mill on Stoner,

between Hutchcraft's and Smith's mills,

and is now ready to do any kind of ful-

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 7, 1805.

The Famous and Complete Horse
Stirling,

Never beaten but once, and then by
accident;

WAS imported from London by JOHN HOOMES Esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the Author of the racing calendar, and Clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that Gentleman,) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf,) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred & thirty-eight yards,) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands & a half, high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength & activity, & is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the Gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303; where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute which is at the rate of 8*1/2* feet & a half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impelled it; the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second.—The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

IN 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatio, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze.—He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75

guineas from Mr. Ruttens filly at Epsom, and won the King's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfoss out of String, Mr. Botts's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brats, Lord Egremont's Fractious, & Lord Darlington's Albourne. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the King's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Botts's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitcar, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane l'empes's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers,) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (4 miles.) He was lame before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following,) at Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season, (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the Groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse; attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasture is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes, but no liability.

Wm. T. Banton.

Lex. March 7th, 1805.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade; his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy; by Bay Bolton; grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolot, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

Thomas Stirling.

To cover at Danville the ensuing season,
The celebrated English Stallion,

7 Spread Eagle.

HE was bred by Sir Frank Stan-dish, Bart. was got by Volunteer, his dam by Highflyer, grand dam by Engineer, out of the dam of Bay Malton and Treasurer: she was got by Cade, out of Lass of the Mill, by Old Traveller—Young Greyhound—Partner—Woodcock-Groft's Bay Barb—Makolest—Brimmer—Son of Dodsworth—Burton Barb Mare.

SPREAD EAGLE in the New-Market Graven Meeting, 1795, being the first time he started, won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, h. ft. across the flat, (seven subscribers,) beating Mr. Dawson's Diamond, & two others. In the following Meeting, he won the second class of the Prince's stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Lord Egremont's brother to Calomel, and three others. At Epsom Spring Meeting, same year, he won the Derby stakes of 50 guineas each, h. ft. (forty-five subscribers,) beating with the greatest ease Caustic, Pelter, Diamond, Viret, &c. &c. after which he was taken very ill with the distemper, and never recovered his form of racing, which 'till then, was allowed to be most capital.

In 1796, he won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, at York, (eight sub-

scribers,) and was second for the great subscription there, beating Sober Robin.

In 1798, at New-Market, he came second for the Craven stakes, when twelve started, beating Druid, Gas, Bennington, &c. &c. and won the King's plate of 100 guineas, carrying 12 ft. the Round Course, beating Bennington, and Lord G. H. Cavendish's bay horse by Jupiter.

SPREAD EAGLE and Stirling are brothers from sire, and out of sisters; he is of superior size—bone, blood and beauty, inferior to none; he is a beautiful bay, nearly sixteen hands high; well proved as a race horse; running four mile heats with twelve stone on his back, as appears from the racing calendar in New-Market, London, from the years 1795, to 1798; after which he is there noted, sent to America, to Col. John Hoomes in Virginia, at the Bowling Green, where he (the last season that he made there,) covered two hundred and thirty-four mares, in preference to any other imported horse in that State.

SPREAD EAGLE

WILL stand the ensuing season, which will commence the 20th of March, and end on the first of August following, at Mr. Jeremiah Clement's seat, in Danville, and will be let to mares at thirty dollars the season; but may be discharged when the mare is put, by the payment of twenty dollars, or at any time before the first of August; and fifteen dollars the single leap, to be paid as soon as the mare is put; and if she should not stand to the first leap, pay ten dollars more, and be privileged to the season; or forty dollars to insure a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse—with one dollar to the Groom for each mare, to be paid when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, and forty for the insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 20th of December, 1805.

I will furnish good pasture for mares that come a distance gratis, and in addition to the pasture, I have fifteen acres of as good wheat, as is in the State, adjoining the pasture, which I have provided for mares that are left with the horse.—The horse and mares will be under the direction of Mr. E. BAKER, who will give particular attention to the mares left in his care—they may be grain fed, if required by the proprietor, and at his expence, at a moderate price; but not responsible in case of escapes or accidents.

Wm. T. BANTON.

March 18th, 1805. 8
SCOOPS OF THE NEWEST FASHION.

JULIA LOGAN

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Kentucky, that she has commenced business near Mr. Lowrey's, Hat Manufactory in Lexington, in the

MILLINERY LINE; and has for sale fashionable Silk, Satin, Straw and Chip Hats; Bonnets, Scoops, &c. and will always be assort'd with the newest fashions. Any commands in her way will be carefully executed, and thankfully received.

Chip Scoops and Hats, Manufactured for whole sale, and Umbrellas made and Repaired by David Logan.

Lexington May 7th 1805. 3+

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at the mouth of Licking on the lower side, in Campbell county, with the Commissioners appointed by said County court; on Saturday the first day of June, to take depositions and do such other things as may be necessary to establish the special calls of an entry of 6666 2-3 Acres of Land, made in the name of the Rev. John Todd and Robert Todd, which calls to begin at the mouth of Banklick, & run up to four miles, and by an amendment to run down likewise and down the Ohio, and a course parallel with the line out from Licking, and continue if the day should be wet, to meet the next fair day, Sunday excluded, and to continue from day to day till the business is completed.

Joel Craig,

May 3, 1805.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

Yesterday arrived ship Charlotte Capt. Morrison, from Bay of Honduras.—Previous to Capt. M's sailing, his Britannic Majesty's brig Penguin sent his tender down to the Gulph of Honduras, who cut out a Spanish ship, sloop and sch'r. and brought them round to the Bellize, where they are detained.—On the 23d was brought to by a British 74 under Spanish colours, but after examination suffered to pass.

On the 4th of April, in lat. 30, long. 76, Capt. M. was bro't to by an Imperial French armed sch'r. who took Capt. M. on board, threatened to punish him for not heaving too at first sight of him, but after examination of his papers, suffered him to pass.—The French Lieutenant, who was left in charge of the Charlotte, in Capt. M's absence, said she was a national schooner, that she was only 28 days from France, and was going with dispatches to St. Domingo, and from thence, to cruise in the Gulph. That previous to his sailing, French and Spanish fleet of 34 sail of ships of war, and a number of gun-boats, had made a descent on Gibraltar, and carried it. That a French fleet was to sail for the West-Indies, to capture Antigua, St. Kitts and Jamaica. And the Lieut. further mentions the loss of a British 74, on the Maranilla Reef.

Extract of a letter, dated

GAUDALOUP, March 16.

"I have to inform you, that the two French squadrons have united—one from Toulon, and the other from Rochefort: The latter has made terrible havoc amongst the enemy; from seven to eight hundred vessels, large and small having been taken, sunk, or burnt; besides which, the squadron has raised contributions in all the English windward islands. Spanish Trinidad alone, taken by the Toulon Squadron, has escaped contribution, as the French have placed a garrison in it, and mean to keep it in their possession. The squadron consist of 23 sail of the line, and 21 frigates, besides 30 other vessels, such as corvettes, transports, &c. making in all 74 sail. The precise object of the expedition is a profound secret, all their officers having their orders sealed. It is said that there are 18,000 men on board this fleet. You may, if you think proper, communicate the above information to your friends."

LONDON, February 9.

The king of Sweden has at length acknowledged the Emperor of Germany in his new character of Emperor of Austria. His Swedish majesty, it is said, has determined to send a new minister to London.

A new city, to be called "Napoleon," is, according to a letter from Fontenoy, to be erected without loss of time, in the neighbourhood of which, the emperor will have a mansion, or grand hunting box, with an extensive park, the expense of which is to be defrayed out of the funds of the crown. The building of the town will be commenced without delay, and is expected to be finished in less than two years. The plan has been finally determined upon by the emperor.

NATCNEZ, April 12.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Esquire, Governor of the Mississippi Territory. An encomium on this gentleman would be superfluous. Mr. Williams has been many years a representative in Congress from the State of North Carolina; was, whilst a member of Congress, appointed a Commissioner for deciding land claims in this Territory. He is well qualified for the important office to which he has been appointed, and his appointment will give general satisfaction.

Thomas H. Williams, Register of the Land-Office.

Dr. John Sibley, of Natchitoches, a member of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Orleans.

NEGROES FOR SALE,

FIVE likely Negroes, one Woman, two Girls, and a Boy, which I will sell on the following terms viz.—One half of the price in CASH, the other half in likely Horses, or cash in twelve months; for further particulars apply to the subscriber living near Sholbyville.

James Terrill.

April 25th, 1805.

